National Skills Bulletin 2011

July 2011
Objectives

- Provision of statistical record on employment:
  - national level
  - sectoral level
  - occupational level
  - regional level

- Vacancies
- Profile of the unemployed
- Sourcing from outside the EEA
- Indication of skills shortages
• New in this issue
  – Job announcements (media, IDA)
  – Income data
National labour market: change between 2009 and 2010

- The rate of deterioration slowed compared to 2009 (annual averages)
  - Labour force contracted by 48,000 to 2.14 million
  - Employment declined by 80,000 to 1.85 million
  - Unemployment increased by 33,000 to 292,000
  - Labour market participation rate declined to 60.9%
  - Employment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points to 60.1%
  - Unemployment rate rose by 1.8 percentage points to 13.6%
  - Economic dependency ratio (inactive to active) rose from 1.37 to 1.46
  - Number of redundancies declined from the peak reached in 2009
  - Net emigration increased to 35,000
National employment: profile in quarter 4 2010

- Of the 1.85 million in employment:
  - 47% female (up 1 pp)
  - 77% full-time (down 1 pp)
  - 38% aged less than 35 (down 2 pp)
  - 44% 3rd level graduates (up 2 pp)
National employment: profile in quarter 4 2010

- Full-time: 76.80%
- Part-time not under-employed: 17%
- Part-time under-employed: 6.20%

- Self-employed with paid employees: 83%
- Self-employed with no paid employees: 11%
- Employees: 5%
- Assisting relatives: 1%
Employment growth by sector:
quarter 4 2009 - quarter 4 2010

- Construction
- Financial & real estate
- Accommodation & food service
- Professional, scientific etc.
- Administrative services
- Agriculture, forestry & fishing
- Information & communication
- Industry
- Public administration & defence
- Other NACE activities
- Health & social work
- Wholesale & retail trade
- Transportation & storage
- Education
Employment by broad occupation
2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Employment (000s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate professional</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labourers</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operatives</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment growth by broad occupation: annualised data 2009-2010
Regional employment quarter 4 2010

- Midland: 100
- Mid-West: 150
- West: 180
- Border: 184
- South-East: 189
- Mid-East: 232
- South-West: 263
- Dublin: 525

Dublin has the highest employment, followed by South-West and Mid-East.
Employment change by region (%): quarter 4 2009 quarter 4 2010

-7%  -5%  -4%  -3%  -2%  -1%  0%
Midland
Dublin
South-West
West
South-East
Border
Mid-West
Mid-East
## Labour market participation by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Q 4 2010</th>
<th>Percentage point change Q4 2009 - Q4 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-East</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-West</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-West</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies
FÁS, The Irish Times and Irishjobs.ie

- Job vacancies continue to arise, although at a significantly lower level than at the peak
- Higher number of vacancies in q1 2011 compared to q1 2010
- Highest number of vacancies for clerical, sales, service, professionals (ICT, engineering, finance and health) and customer service
- Third level, experience and languages frequent requirements
Shortages

- Excess supply of labour overall
- Shortages small in numbers
- Shortages confined to
  - Highly skilled, experienced
  - Niche areas
  - Specific skill mix
Shortages

- ICT (software, project management, business analysis)
- Engineering (chem., design, prod., elec., validation, mech.)
- Science (R&D, medical, lab technicians)
- Finance (risk, compliance, quant. finance)
- Health (doctors, nurses, radiographers, clinical psychologist, therapists)
- Sales (marketing, tech. sale, telesales, customer care)
- Craft (butchers)
- Transport (supply chain management)
- Clerical (multilingual accounts, debt collection)
Sourcing from outside the EEA

- Occupations most frequently sourced from outside the EEA through employment permit system:
  - ICT professionals (350+)
  - Doctors (c. 300)
  - Nurses (c.120)
  - Chefs (c. 220)
Unemployment

• Of 299,000 unemployed:
  – 68% is male
  – 21% is under 25, 71% 25-54
  – 32% is early school leaver; 23% third level
  – 83% is Irish
  – 27% was previously employed in construction
  – 24% are craftpersons
## Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labour market segment</th>
<th>UE rate (q4 2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;25s</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holders of less than upper secondary qualifications</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Irish</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East region</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction sector</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftpersons</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National unemployment rate (q4 2010)</strong></td>
<td><strong>14%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unemployment rate by age and education

- **Third level or above**
  - 5% (55+)
  - 7% (25-54)
  - 18% (<25)

- **Upper secondary or FET**
  - 9% (55+)
  - 15% (25-54)
  - 28% (<25)

- **Lower secondary or less**
  - 12% (55+)
  - 24% (25-54)
  - 49% (<25)
### Unemployment by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Q4 2010 (000s)</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-East</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-West</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td><strong>18.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-West</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress towards National Skills Strategy targets

- **Lower secondary or less**
- **Upper secondary/FET**
- **Third level**

### Data

**Progress towards National Skills Strategy targets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lower secondary or less</th>
<th>Upper secondary/FET</th>
<th>Third level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2005</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2006</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2007</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2008</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2009</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2010</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The diagram shows the progression of each category from 2005 to 2010, with projections up to 2020.
Net Take Home Income of Full-time Employees

- 44% earns €325-€547 per week
- Highest median income (€700+ pw) – higher managers and professionals (financial/legal and health)
- Lowest median income (€<400 pw) – catering, sales and agricultural
- The highest share of persons earning >€732 pw is found amongst
  - Occupation: Managers (35%) and professionals (37%)
  - Gender: Males (25%)
  - Age: 35-55 year old (27%)
  - Education: Third level graduates (28%)
  - Nationality: Irish (21%)
  - Non-Irish Nationality: EU15 (28%)
  - Region: Dublin and Mid East (26%)
  - Sector: Financial (37%) , professional services (36%) and ICT (32%)